

British America north of the Arctic circle and Greenland (Hook. Arc. Pl.)”¹ but Bebb remarks: “I have not seen specimens.”¹ It is not improbable that Hooker’s British American plant was *S. calcicola*, from which *S. lanata* is distinguished by its more elongate and pubescent leaves, its longer aments with more colored hairs, and by the 2-cleft stigmas.

STUMP-HEALING IN *PINUS STROBUS*.—A few years ago I noticed a white pine stump which was healing over! This was contrary to all experience. For such growth is uncommon or rare on low stumps even among our dicotyledons which ‘sucker up’ freely. And *Pinus Strobus* never grows again from the stump,—*P. rigida* being our only conifer that behaves in this manner. The tree had been cut about four years apparently, and during this time the wound-tissue had spread inward irregularly over the cut surface, in places nearly an inch. How could a leafless plant do this? But one answer was possible,—that nourishment was being derived from some other tree, and root-grafting was suspected as the means, though such could not be proved at the time. Later a similar growth was noted on a small hemlock stump in the Arnold Arboretum. This summer another case has come to my attention, and has supplied evidence showing that root-grafting is indeed the cause of these unusual growths. One pine among a group was cut, and the stump healed slowly for two or three years before dying. These trees stand on a gravelly knoll and their roots are nearly all exposed for some distance from the trunks. Grafting frequently occurred where crossings were formed, especially along a path where the roots had been wounded. It is probable that a parasitism of this sort is not uncommon among our trees, but the sight of an apparently lifeless pine-stump magically healing itself is almost startling.—ARTHUR J. EAMES, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BOTANICAL LECTURES AT THE LOWELL INSTITUTE.—The Lowell Institute announces among its courses of free public lectures a series on Local Natural History to be given under the auspices of the Boston Society of Natural History. The series upon “The Wild Plants of Eastern Massachusetts” is to be given by Professor M. L. Fernald on

¹ Bebb, Bot. Gaz. xiv. 49 (1889).